No. 6. VOL. VI.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PROPOSALS for printing by subscription, "A HISTORY of the war between the Mahteehmites and Nacilbuperites," &c.

(CONTINUATION.)

I FIND that in the progress of this work, more matter is contained in the several chapters than is convenient; and that they must be divided, and somewhat differently arranged before they are issued to the public. The *lucidus ordo* is of great importance in a composition; and care is ever to be taken that the reader be allowed times and places in which to breathe. I contemplate also to use the more general division of *Books*. If from the specimens now given, the reader is enabled to form a just idea of the history, my design, at present, will be fully answered.

EXTRACTS.

"CHAP. VII. *The miscarriage of the plan contrived by Doctor* PUFF *to destroy the Nacilbuperites by* SEPTON *or poisonous* GAS. *A duel between Col.* DICK *and* OWTRAWS, *one of the Setirrubs; in which the former is wounded in the leg.* LONGIMANUS, *in a paroxism of anger, slays his dear friend Counsellor* DRUP. *The* VICEROY, *with much fatigue and at his own expense, reviews the militia, and the Mahteehmites are filled with rage.*"

"Great expectations were entertained by the Mahteehmites of an accession of strength, by forming a coalition with the Setirrubs. Though the most bitter animosity had existed between them, though the Emperor Litnon and Col. Owtraws had attempted to murder one another, and though Col. *Rub*, the great leader of the Setirrubs, had been hunted with extreme fury and malice, yet the Emperor and his General judged that an alliance was necessary and practicable. They relied much on the small number of the Setirrubs whom they called "the little band;" on their broken and dispersed condition; on the general odium which had fallen on their leader; and on their simplicity and credulity.

"The negotiator on the side of the Mahteehmites was Gen. *Post*, from whom the proposal came. On the side of the Setirrubs, Col. Owtraws was employed. When all differences were supposed to be settled, the parties partook of a supper together, and gave loose to unbounded mirth. Gen. Mahteeh, in the fulness of his heart, toasted Col. Owtraws, a man on whom, a little before, he had heaped every reproach. A sudden change in the conduct of the Mahteehmites was not uncommon. Whatever they considered as forwarding their ambitious projects, was their only guide. After having unanimously voted for Col. Rub to fill the highest office, they soon turned round, and grossly abused him. After voting as unanimously for a Viceroy of the state, he was scarcely warm in his chair, before they poured forth against him vollies of invective and slander. And now they grasped in a hypocritical embrace men whom they had despised; and they strove to make them ladders on which themselves might mount to honors and empire.

"No friendship can be lasting but what is founded on virtue. The two negociators published different accounts of the memorable transaction, and they were at as wide variance as ever. The public could not possibly reconcile the accounts which were given, except by believing that the one negociator was deaf and the other dumb.

"The failure of the alliance was not the only thing which the Mahteehmites suffered. Their attempt excited disgust, abhorrence, indignation, and alarm, in the breast of every virtuous citizen; and it contributed among other things to their final ruin."

T. W.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"YOU ask me, what removals from office, and what appointments will be made by the new Council? I answer, that I cannot tell; but hope that great discretion and moderation will be exercised in this business. Though there be a difference between present circumstances and those when the reign of the Cheethamites began (emphatically a reign of violence an terror) and retaliation would seem justifiable, yet I am averse to the removal of men who are found capable and faithful. The last Councils acted wantonly and cruelly, they regarded more their own honor, emolument, and the means of preserving the influence of their party, than the general welfare. Let them be reproved by setting them an example of magnanimity and forbearance.

"Some removals will, no doubt, be thought indispensable, and I am concerned as to the manner in which the places may be filled. The true policy, in my opinion, and the best for the state, is to select men properly qualified from all parties. This would tend to restore the state to that harmony which has been so unnecessarily broken, and to that dignity from which it has been so shamefully degraded. I have no hesitation in saying, that the vacant seat on the bench ought to be filled with a federal judge, and that the Mayor of New-York (if the present one be not re-appointed) ought to be also a federalist. One substantial reason is as good as twenty of smaller note. The best men are to be found in that party. All considerations of kindred and family connexion, I trust, will be out of the question.

"I am sorry to hear that there are so many applicants for offices. I wish men would reflect how the Council must be embarrassed in this case, and that it is impossible for all to be gratified. For my own part, did I wish an office, I should not apply at this time, but rely upon the Council,

whom, I believe, will be sincerely actuated with a desire to promote, so far as is in their power, the public good.

"The orators in the Assembly do not appear to be of the first rate. I have seen as yet no Grattan, nor Flood, nor Curran, nor Pitt, nor Burke, nor Fox. The greatest display is expected from those who represent the city of New-York; and from the men who formerly cried so loud about "bribery and corruption." I think, however, "the men in the woods" rather superior to them, tho' not so abundant and graceful in their gestures. The characteristics of the principal speakers, I may send you hereafter."

Extract from another Letter.

"I find it to be an opinion, that if Mr. Clinton should be removed from the mayoralty of New-York, he will be proposed by his junto for the next Governor; but that if he should retain his present very lucrative office, then Mr. Simeon De Witt would be held up as a candidate.

"The opinion with respect to Mr. Clinton I think highly probable. Opposition, and a distant prospect of retaining his influence would naturally prompt him to the measure; and in case of failure (which is most likely) he would lose nothing. He would not be lower after than before a trial. Besides ambition is a restless passion, and, as we have seen in the instance of Col. Burr, hurries men into the most strange and daring projects.

"With respect to Mr. De Witt I never can believe that he will consent to be a candidate, until I see it publicly announced. He is a man of too good an understanding to run a dangerous risk, of too peaceable a dispositionfor these tumultuous times, and of too independent a mind to comply with the terms which the faction would demand of him. I should be sorry he was a candidate, because he would necessarily sink in my estimation; for I cannot view any one who would consent to be made a tool otherwise than as contemptible.

"The prospects of the present Lieutenant-Governor are rather gloomy. Tho' the faction are under much obligation to him, yet they will probably continue him, if at all where he is. They took him up at first as a convenient instrument, and they will attempt to use him still, if they cannot find a better, as a sort of bass in their music. I feel an indignation at the imposition practised on a man respectable in society, and whose chief blemish is, that he is the unsuspicious dupe of others.

The Cheethamites are endeavoring to drag the Legislature into an approbation of Mr. Jefferson, and a request to him to serve another term. This is so barefaced a measure, that every one must see the design of it. This, and the impudent assertion, that the Lewisites and federalists have formed a *coalition*, are among their last schemes to influence the ensuing election in this state. In what light Mr. Jefferson will consider such proceedings, is hard to determine; but it is really making a mockery of him. It can be no solid proof to him, that the country wishes his services, as it is a mere factious and partial business; and the circumstance of its being done two years before his present term expires, must condemn it in every sober mind."

Selected.

From the People's Friend.

From our Correspondent at Washington, we have received the following account of the fate of the Fortification Memorial.

It grieves me that I have to relate thro' you to the people of New-York the total disregard of their application to Congress for forts to protect the harbors. On the 23rd Mr. Mumford pushed the measures with all his force, and Mr. Clinton and Mr. Cooke assisted him—But the gallico-mania was too strong for them and defence was to it as water to a hydrophobia. Mr. Smilie said that New-York could not be fortified at any expence, or AT ALL—AT ALL—and expressed his expectation that England would behave herself better the ensuing April than she did the last.

Mr. R. Nelson thought that New-York was not better entitled to defence than all the other ports—Now all the other ports said he, cannot be defended—Ergo. (Logice.) New-York ought not. This gentleman added an opinion which surpasses even Ralpho's. "*Better* (said he) *quit the seaports if attacked, than fortify and after all be vanquished.*" Now Ralpho does not go so far as to recommend running away at once without any resistance.

The man *that fights* and runs away
May live to fight another day.

Here Ralpho makes fighting preliminary to running. Not so our Congressional squire. But if it should once come to running, I predict that Ralpho's conclusion

"He wins the fight that wins the race"

will be reversed—the winner of the race will lose the game—ay and every thing else—but the race.

Mr. Cook exposed the absurdity of Mr. Nelson's doctrine.—(Absurdity was a very inadequate term for it, I think.)——"We are telling foreign nations (said Mr. Cook) that whenever they please to send a ship or schooner to lay us under contribution or burn our seaports we will not resist."

Good Mr. Cook, certain nations in Europe more than guess that truth already.

Mr. Sloan was willing to *chime the carcase* of the motion—but rather on one side. He would vote 20,000 dollars. Not but he thought in his own mind, in congruity with Mr. Nelson, that it was better for the people of New-York, if attacked by the French or English, to *take to their trotters* than to stay and be *stuck in the tripes* or cut up into *stakes* and *griskins*.

Let us have 500,000 dollars said Mr. Mumford, and thirty-seven other AMERICANS.

No—said fifty-five men on the floor!

Let us have 400,000 dollars said the Americans.

No—said fifty-six others.

Let us have 300,000 dollars said the Americans.

No—said fifty-eight others.

Let us have 250,000 dollars then—for the sake of old mother Columbia, said thirty-seven of her sons.

Not a doit said fifty nine others.

Come, said Mr. Thomas, we will take 100,000 dollars.

Here rose a Mr. Holland, who cut the matter short with an argument recommended no less by its sagacity, than its novelty. "If we are in peace (said he) we have no need of fortifications—If in war they can be of no service." Bravo! bravo! good, good!

Mr. N. Williams spoke like a real unsophisticated American.

"We shall never (says he) do any thing worthy the dignity of this house till we are driven into it by some terrible disaster. Even if we adopt the plan of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nelson) and conclude to run away when attacked, it would be well to have power to keep the enemy at bay long enough to collect a little cash and our *duds* to scamper into the country.—The defence of New-York is, according to the opinion of the best engineers a practicable thing.—But we are to take no measures of defence till attacked!—Such an objection to defence would excite my ridicule if uttered by a school-boy—uttered in this house it excites my grief.—Gentlemen from the south may talk as they please, but the spirit of this nation, a commercial spirit, will not brook this supineness."

Mr. Nelson offered a twofold reason why no money should be granted for fortifications—Fortifications could not be manned without men, and men, as old Gomez says, "*cost money.*"

Here the friends of fortifying fell in their demands to 50,000 dollars—but the *worthies* were all flint—and one might as well draw milk from tinder as wring that sum from their good hearts. At last they condescended in compliment to Mr. Sloan to give 20,000 dollars.

But if they were penurious about fortifications they were prodigal in their donations for Gun-Boats, for which they voted 250,000 dollars.

CA IRA, CA IRA,
VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.
H. H.

From the Albany Gazette.

Communication—A writer in the Balance is publishing "*Proposals* for printing by subscription, *A History* of the war between the *Mahteemites* and *Nacltuperites.*" He has already given, and it seems as though he meant to continue, *Extracts* from different parts of the work, in order that the public may judge of its merits.—He has attracted considerable notice; but from what has yet appeared, it is impossible to pronounce on the encouragement which he ought to receive. There is an obscurity in some places, and many readers are daily inquiring who Col. *Boldish*, Gen. *Mrut* and Brigadier *Mot Nickshins* are. If the writer furnish (as is hinted) a Glossary and Notes, the difficulty will be removed. This country promises to give birth to those who shall excel in history, as well as in other branches of polite literature.

LIVY.

Communications.

It is natural for criminals, though they know they must die, to desire to live as long as they can. In the assembly of this state, a motion was made that the house proceed to choose a Council of Appointment at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. An opponent moved that the word *one* be struck out and the word *two* inserted. This was granted and the execution took place exactly at that hour.

A gentleman has been heard to propose, that every member of the Legislature who is constantly jumping up, and speaking nothing to the purpose, as the Clintonians are prone to do, should be taken out by the door-keeper and sergeant at arms and be given one lash on his bare back, for every minute he had spoken. This, it must be confessed, might save time and much money to the public, but it is doubtful whether it would be expedient in the present state of things.

A Clintonian having been told that a Lewisite had said he would go *half way to hell* to accomplish a certain object, the Clintonian replied, with a wink and nod peculiar to him, Ah! that would be *purgatory*.

Editor's Closet.

The representatives of the people of the United States have at length agreed to appropriate 20,000 dollars for fortifications!—Yes, reader, for the defence of the ports, harbors, and rivers of the United States—New-Orleans and the Mississippi included—the beggarly sum of *Twenty thousand Dollars!*—a sum not one fourth part sufficient for the single harbor of New-York. The basket-women in any of our large seaports would raise more money in two hours, by voluntary contribution, rather than lose their apples and gingerbread; and yet, the guardians of our property and liberties, whilst the tocsin of rebellion is sounding in their ears, whilst an insurgent army is said to be within three day's march of the rich city of New-Orleans, and whilst we have alarming misunderstandings, with the most powerful European nations, can satisfy their consciences with a grant of *Twenty thousand Dollars!*

But, as if to add insult to injury, the same bill appropriates 250,000 dollars for the building of those philosophic machines called gun-boats—a sufficient number of which could not float on the Atlantic, to subdue a squadron of ships of the line.

So we go!

The Press.

A few weeks since, we copied a part of the speech of Gov. M'Kean to the Pennsylvania legislature, which related particularly to the subject of libels. We then viewed it as one of the most bold and outrageous attacks on the freedom of the press, that was ever hazarded in this country. Spencer's attempt in this county, when Attorney-General, to bind over the editor of this paper, *before conviction*, though deserving enough of execration, was lenity and justice when compared with the project of M'Kean. We have waited with anxiety to see in what manner the legislature would treat the recommendation of his excellency. The report of the committee appointed on that part of the speech, has at length appeared. It is of great length, and rejects the proposition of the Governor, with the utmost severity of censure.—The report concludes with the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill declaring, that no person shall hereafter be subject to a criminal prosecution on the charge of a libel; and that no person shall be held to answer for a libel upon the public character or public conduct of any citizen, excepting the author and printer thereof."

Soon after the numbers of "PUBLIUS," appeared in the Albany Gazette, a drivelling writer, who nick-named himself "JUNIUS," undertook a reply in the Register. The controversy has drawn forth other writers, particularly one under the signature of "ANTI-PUBLIUS," in the Gazette, whose numbers have abounded with irony and wit. We have not been able to copy them; but the following extracts from the 5th, will serve to shew the writer's manner:—

I really have no ill-will to Publius, however much I differ in sentiment with him; nor can I believe that he will bear any to me, for my warm opposition to him. I only contend that, in attacking the messages of Mr. Jefferson, he has (to use a very vulgar expression) "taken the wrong sow by the ears."

In the address referred to, [address to Mr Jefferson, requesting him to stand again for president] and from which a number of my arguments have been drawn, *H. Rutgers, Matt. Bruen, J. O'Neale*, and the other signers, declare, "such is a brief but imperfect picture of Mr. JEFFERSON." We have it from under the hand of these men, who are familiarly acquainted with all the measures of the administration, with all the foreign relations in which this country stands, who have been politicians from their youth, and any one of whom is fit to be a President, that Mr. Jefferson is our "*most eminent and virtuous statesman.*" They do not pretend to draw a full and perfect picture; it is only a *sketch;* and that *brief but imperfect.* The meaning is not that his merits are *imperfect*, but that, as painters do, they have represented only his head and shoulders, or exhibited only his lower parts, or marked the outlines and attitude of his body with chalk on the canvass. Here then is an irresistable argument against all which can be said against him. If when partly shown, it is evident, that he ought to be elected again, more than two years from this time, what conviction must flash upon every mind, who views the portait at full length!

The argument is greatly strengthened by a set of resolutions passed by genuine republicans in the city of New-York, and signed THOS. FARMAR, chairman, S. COWDREY, Sec'ry. If Publius can produce any resolutions, either ancient or modern, to equal them, he is challenged to do it forthwith. The first one reads thus:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That this general republican meeting repose unlimited confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, and of the republican majority in both houses of congress."

Let it be remarked, that this meeting was *general*—that it was *republican*—that the resolution was *unanimous*—and that they repose *unlimited confidence* in the wisdom, &c. Some snarlers, such as Publius and his friends, may say that this is making Mr. Jefferson a *divinity*, because they profess to have "unlimited confidence," which cannot be in an object which is not *infinite*. But these wise men will please to observe that "the republican majority" are mentioned in connexion. It has been disputed where the infallibility of the church of Rome resided; whether in the pope or in his chair, or in both united with his cardinals. It appears to me that this republican meeting mean that Mr Jefferson, and the republican majority, are each of them equally infallible and worthy of unlimited confidence. In this opinion, I humbly conceive they are perfectly correct.

Let not Publius be angry, when I call upon him to show me when and where, a general meeting of the right sort of republicans passed a resolution approving of the administration of his Washington or his Adams. Does he not know that they have invariably condemned both? Need I refer him to names and facts? Shall I ask him to peruse that excellent letter written to President Washington, by Mr. Thomas Paine, philosopher, politician and divine, the author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c. &c. who still continues to support by his writings, the *Citizen* and *Aurora*—the two principal papers of the Clintonians and Snyderites?

I am glad that notice is taken of Mr. Adams' long sentence, in his inaugural speech. "Composed," says Junius, "of nineteen huge members (each of them longer than any ordinary sentence) and no less than ninety-six subdivisions, it occupies more than two pages octavo," &c. Who can believe that the man who wrote such a long sentence, has a single right notion in his head? Who, that he could communicate any thing to congress "in a manly style?" Who, that he would either understand the situation of his country, or recommend proper measures for its defence? Where alas! are the graces which adorn; and, as it were, bedizen the messages of Mr. Jefferson? I wish Publius no worse punishment for his misdemeanors, than to be obliged to read this long sentence of Mr. Adams, while he takes breath only twice. This would effectually cure him of his partiality to one of his "great masters," and make him heartily wish that the printer had substituted periods for semicolons.

I now confidently resign Publius for a time into the hands of Junius; who after a few numbers more, will, probably, come to the point. My mode of writing is to produce my arguments immediately, and to condense them as much as possible; little studious of ornament—and this is one reason why I say more in a given space of time, than Junius does.

Political.

From the Albany Gazette.

NO. VII.

VAST territories and great interests demand an extensive and expensive system of protection. Never was a country more exposed or greater interests at stake than ours. The public defence, always of the first importance, is now unusually pressing. In times like these, and with such prospects before us, a narrow and limited policy is of all things most to be regretted. The government seems to look at the great object with a fearful eye, and to advance to it with a faltering, reluctant step. There are strong indications of a prevailing sentiment in the administration, that our system of public defence should be *occasional*, rather than *permanent*; that expensive provision should not be made, until danger is at hand. At the close of the last message we find a sort of summary of the President's ideas, as to the means of defending our country. He requires the gradual fortification of our seaports, an early settlement of our western frontier, and a new organization of the militia. The project of a new settlement is in fact merely to create a militia, where there is none: It is not therefore a distinct item in a plan of defence, but a part only of a militia system: So that the great plan is two fold; *fortified ports* and an efficient *militia*. The defence of our coasts is to be by land works and gun boats; and that of our contry at large by the people at large under the name of militia. A mass of a million of men organized by a thousand paper statutes, and with arms in their hands have a formidable appearance; and an occasional law of the United States authorizing a *detachment* of 80,000 militia, or allowing the president to accept the services of some thousands of volunteers, to oppose the invader, has a most imposing sound. But events, not paper calculations in Congress, are to determine whether the United States, in any quarter, either on the Atlantic coast, in our populous cities, or our wild western frontier, can be promptly and effectually defended by a militia. A militia is properly called the natural defence of our country. But what is this *natural* defence? Is it any thing more than the eventual and final resort of an armed nation? Is it not absurd to say that a militia is in any other view than this, the natural defence of a wide, thinly settled and exposed frontier? That a militia is the proper defence "in the first moments of war and until regulars can relieve them," according to the assertion of our present Chief Magistrate, is an inversion of the just order, existing in the nature of things. The first impulses of war are not safely to be entrusted to a crude mass, or to inexperienced and undisciplined volunteers. These last actuated by the spirit of patriotism and the love of glory may act with effect as auxiliaries. A militia by its volunteers or its select corps would seem to be destined rather to aid than to lead the defence of the country: But it is on regular troops disposed on the exterior, at points chiefly exposed, and easily to be collected to any one point, that we must rely in "the *first moments* of war." A militia, the great reserve or fund of national strength, must ever be in this free country, an important and essential part of our defence: but the auxiliary and ultimate resource of the nation can never be safely considered as a substitute for regular troops, in the early exigencies of war. Every reasonable man and every friend to liberty must cherish a hope that a well organized militia, in a country situated like ours, will save the necessity of large standing armies: But it is a question too serious to be determined by considerations of party or popularity, whether our present circumstances and future prospects do not imperiously call for a permanent regular military force for the defence of our frontier; a force calculated upon a moderate scale, and yet considerably larger than our present feeble establishment; a force, which, by its superior discipline and promptitude shall be equal to any probable first shock of hostility. The President seems to be of opinion that such a necessity does not exist. He thinks, or seems to think, that in case of war, a well organized militia "will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in a course of preparation.*" Unluckily, however, at the same time he admits that "much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be called into activity;" and he insists upon *rapid* and *vigorous* movements in the *outset*, as essential to the operation. *Activity*, *promptitude*, *vigor* and *rapidity* are valuable military properties; and it must delight our militia, more especially the militia of Louisiana and the Mississippi, to receive this noble compliment from the President. The present contest with Spain on our frontier, may furnish an illustration of the President's principle respecting the *first* defence of the United States. A Spanish force invades the country—In these "first moments of war" is the militia sent to oppose them? No—The militia are not in motion. —They are not ready—The defence is entrusted to our regular troops—The whole disposable force of the United States is carried to the frontier; and even some of our posts are drained almost to the last man to make up the number. As to the militia, a course of legislation and a parade of other operations must take place, before they can be brought into the field. Even now while only a small river divides the two armies, Congress are passing a law to *authorize* the President to *accept* of the services of such volunteer corps as may choose to offer themselvs. A similar law was passed last session: but it was found not to be exactly right. These are *prompt* and *rapid* movements.

With gun boats and land batteries for our sea coasts, and with a strong settlement, and a militia upon an improved plan for our western frontier, together with an abundant stock of good fortune, we shall be in the way of defending ourselves. But this is not filling out the canvass on which Washington has marked the outline. He, with the forecast of true wisdom, and the liberality of true patriotism, could recommend arsenals, magazines, a navy, and institutions for cultivating and cherishing military science. He believed that all these were essential parts of a general plan of defence. The marked silence of our present Chief Magistrate on these points ought not perhaps to surprise us.—Such provision for distant danger, for "specks of war in the horizon," seem to be without the scope of his contemplations. Arsenals and a military academy are no parts of a militia system; and a navy must be totally foreign to the plan of a statesman, whose general views of protection are limited almost to the strand on which we tread. On "gun boats and other auxiliary means, enlarged from year to year,' he relies, as in his message of 1804, 'for security to all our most important harbors against insult and opposition to the laws." But little notice does he take of the fashionable insult of blockading our ports, and seizing our vessels just without the range of our cannon shot. This indeed is a defence not within the jurisdiction of a gunboat.

On the subject of the proper *naval defence* of the United States we find in all the late messages a strict silence. It was perhaps to be expected that a branch of the national policy that engaged the patronage of Washington, and the zeal of Adams, would not enjoy the favor of their successor. His political ideas flow in a different channel—his administration has other cares than the general protection of the rights of navigators. Occupied by a kind of national *rural economy*, he may consider the enterprises of commerce as rather foreign from his system. Its *acquisitions* indeed when fairly in port he will protect and *enjoy* too; but property committed to the waves is in a very different predicament. In a single instance it must be confessed, does the President break silence on the subject of a naval establishment. The passage is curious and worth quoting as an evidence of the interest felt in this great topic. Our two first Presidents, looking with a steady eye, to a Navy as our great national barrier, strenuously recommended the providing and securing in time the necessary materials of ships of war. Mr. Jefferson, in his message of 1805, after describing the hostilities of foreign powers, and thereupon earnestly advising certain improvements in the *militia* system, comes forward with the following memorable information to Congress. "Considerable provision," says Mr. J. 'has been made, under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of seventy-four guns. These materials are on hand, subject to the further will of the legislature.' How different this language from the admonitory voice of his great predecessors! We hear now, on every side, the echo of that voice in the cries of the people. The call for a naval force to protect our coasts, and to protect our commerce, is borne to the ear in every gale: It is heard in the complaints of our plundered merchants, our distressed seamen, and our insulted and blockaded cities. Thousands of injured citizens, for whose equal rights and benefit our government was instituted, demand the aid and protection of the national force.—The administration, instead of meeting, seems to shrink from the call, and retreats within the vain domestic theory, the more than Chi-

nese policy, of holding our enterprising navigators, while at sea, as no essential part of the nation. Instead of an extensive and liberal plan for repaying to commerce a part of the immense revenues derived from it, we find our President recommending measures of anticipation, for diverting into new and strange channels the surpluses of the national treasury.—What are these new objects? A national university, roads, canals, and even "*a just repartition among the several states.*"—Such is the reluctance of the government to apply our funds to our external defence, that it seems to look round with anxiety for new objects of expenditure not even recognized by the constitution. Commerce and commercial protection are leading points in that constitution. But the constitution must be altered lest commerce should at length receive some efficient patronage. Several great objects marked out by the constitution remain to be accomplished. Ought these to be postponed or sacrificed to remote contingencies or miscellaneous objects not originally contemplated? Among those constitutional objects is a NAVAL FORCE. The providing and maintaining a navy is among the federal powers expressly enumerated. The *authority* given becomes a *duty* enjoined, whenever the establishment, according to the terms of the preamble shall be necessary "*for the common defence.*" The common defence is the protection of all, as well the commercial states as the agricultural states, as well the navigating citizen and his interests as the landholder or tradesman and his interests and rights. The ship at sea is the navigator's *domicil*, the depository of his rights and property. The government is bound to protect the merchant ship against depredation as well as the dwelling house against violence. From the adventrous industry of thousands of navigators, millions are poured into the national treasury.

These ideas are trite, but they are no less worthy to be recalled, from time to time, to the recollection of the people: They ought to be received as first principles: They shew us that the question of commercial protection is not a question of discretionary policy, but of public duty of the most serious obligation. Merchants and navigators have a strict right by the constitution, by the very terms of the act of union, to demand of the federal government, reasonable, adequate and efficient protection both by sea and land. A neglect or refusal to provide a naval force, if necessary for these purposes, cannot be justified to the nation. It is notorious that our commerce throughout the world is unprotected, with the single exception of the feeble and unsteady attempts in the Mediterranean. It is notorious that the government has not in all the American seas, a disposable naval force, fit for actual service, capable of defending any one important port against the sudden attack of three foreign frigates. The numerous captures and impressments made in the very mouths of our rivers, the scouring of our coasts, and the undisturbed blockade of our ports for a whole season, testify our weakness in our degradation.

PUBLIUS.

The Conspiracy.

THE DEPOSITION
OF WILLIAM EATON ESQ.

Early last winter, col. Aaron Burr, late vice president of the United States, signified to me, at this place, that under the authority of the general government, he was organizing a secret expedition against the Spanish provinces on our south-western borders; which expedition he was to lead, and in which he was authorised to invite me to take the command of a division. I had never before been made personally acquainted with col. Burr; and having for many years been employed in foreign service, I knew but little about the estimation this gentleman now held in the opinion of his country and his government; the rank and confidence by which he had so lately been distinguished, left me no right to suspect his patriotism. I knew him a soldier. In case of a war with the Spanish nation, which from the tenor of the President's message to both Houses of Congress seemed probable, I should have thought it my duty to obey so honorable a call from my country; and, under that impression I did engage to embark in the expedition. I had frequent interviews with col. Burr in this city—and for a considerable time, his object seemed to be to instruct me by maps, and other information, the feasibility of penetrating to Mexico—always carrying forward the idea that the measure was authorised by government. At length, some time in February he began to unveil himself—He reproached the government with want of character, want of gratitude, and want of justice. He seemed desirous of irritating resentment in my breast by dilating on certain injuries he felt I had suffered from reflections made on the floor of the House of Representatives concerning my operations in Barbary, and from the delays of government in adjusting my claims for disbursements on that coast during my consular agency at Tunis; and he said he would point me to an honorable mode of indemnity. I now began to entertain a suspicion that Mr. Burr was projecting an unauthorised militaryexpedition; which to me was enveloped in mystery; and desirous to draw an explanation from him, I suffered him to suppose me resigned to his counsel. He now laid open his project of revolutionizing the western country, separating it from the union, establishing a monarchy there, of which he was to be the sovereign, New-Orleans to be his capital; organising a force on the waters of the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico. I suggested a number of impediments to his scheme—such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, and their affection towards our present administration of government; the want of funds; the resistance he would meet from the regular army of the U. States on those frontiers; and the opposition of Miranda in case he should succeed to republicanise the Mexicans.

Mr. Burr found no difficulty in removing these obstacles—he said he had, the preceding season, made a tour through that country, and had secured the attachment of the principal citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana to his person, and his measures—declared he had inexhaustible resources to funds; assured me the regular army would act with him, and would be reinforced by ten or twelve thousand men from the above mentioned states and territory and from other parts of the union; said he had powerful agents in the Spanish territory—and, as for Miranda, said Mr. Burr, we must hang Miranda. He now proposed to give me the second command in his army. I asked him who should have the chief command? He said, *General Wilkinson.* I observed it was singular that he should count on General Wilkinson: the elevated rank and high trust he now held as commander in chief of our army and governor of a province, he would hardly put at hazard for any precarious prospects of aggrandizement. Mr. Burr said, General Wilkinson balanced in the confidence of government, was doubtful of retaining much longer the consideration he now enjoyed, and was consequently prepared to secure to himself a permenancy. I asked Mr. Burr if he knew General Wilkinson? He answered yes: and echoed the question. I said I knew him well. "What do you know of him?" said Mr. Burr. I know, I replied, that General Wilkinson will act as *Lieutenant* to no man in existence. "You are in an error," said Mr. Burr—"*Wilkinson will act as Lieutenant to me.*" From the tenor of repeated conversations with Mr. Burr, I was induced to believe the plan of separating the union which he had contemplated had been communicated to and approved of by General Wilkinson (though I now suspect it an artful argument of seduction) and he often expressed a full confidence that the general's influence; the offer of double pay and double rations; the prospect of plunder and the ambition of achievement would draw the army into his measures. Mr. Burr talked of the establishment of an independent government west of the Alleghany as a matter of inherent, consitutional right of the people; a change which would eventually take place, and for the operation of which the present crisis was peculiarly favorable. —There was, said he, no energy in the government to be dreaded, and the divisions of political opinions throughout the union was a circumstance of which we should profit.—There were very many enterprising men among us who aspired to something beyond the dull pursuits of civil life and who would volunteer in this enterprize, and the vast territory belonging to the United States, which offered to adventures, and the mines of Mexico would bring strength to his standard from all quarters. I listened to the exposition of col. Burr's views with seeming acquiesence. Every interview convinced me more and more that he had organised a deep laid plot of treason in the west, in the accomplishment of which he felt fully confident. Till, at length, I discovered that his ambition was not bounded by the waters of the Mississippi & Mexico, but that he meditated overthrowing the present government of our country. He said, if he could gain over the marine corps, and secure the naval commanders, Truxton, Preble, Decatur, and others, *he would*

turn Congress neck and heels out of doors; assassinate the President; seize on the treasury and the navy, and declare himself the protector of an energetic government. The honorable trust of corrupting the marine corps, and of sounding commodore Preble and captain Decatur, col. Burr proposed confiding to me. Shocked at this proposition, I dropped the mask, and exclaimed against his views. He talked of the degraded situation of our country, and the necessity of a *blow* by which its energy and its dignity should be restored—said, if that blow could be struck here at this time, he was confident of the support of the best blood of America. I told col. Burr he deceived himself in presuming that he or any other man could excite a party in this country who would countenance him in such a plot of desperation, murder and treason. He replied, that he perhaps, knew better the dispositions of the influential citizens of this country than I did. I told him, one solitary word would destroy him. He asked what word? I answered, *Usurper!* He smiled at my hesitation, and quoted some great examples in his favor. I observed to him, that I had lately travelled from one extreme of the union to the other; and, though I found a diversity of political opinion among the people, they appeared united at the most distant aspect of national danger. That, for the section of the union to which I belonged, I would vouch, should he succeed in the first instance here, he would within six weeks afterward have his throat cut by Yankee militia.

Though wild and extravagant Mr. Burr's last project; and though fraught with premeditated slaughter, I felt very easy on the subject, because its defeat he had deposited in my own hands. I do not feel so secure concerning that of disjointing the union. But the very interesting and embarrassing situation in which his communications placed me, left me, I confess, at a stand to know how to conduct myself with propriety. He had committed no overt act of aggression against law. I could draw nothing from him in writing; nor could I learn that he had exposed his plans to any person near me by whom my testimony could be supported. He had mentioned to me no persons who were principally and decidedly engaged with him except Gen. Wilkinson—a Mr. Alston, who I found was his son-in-law—and a Mr. Ephraim Kibby, late a captain of rangers in Gen. Wayne's army. Satisfied that Mr. Burr was resolute in pushing his project of rebellion in the west of the Alleghany, and apprehensive that it was too well and too extensively organised to be easily suppressed; though I dreaded the weight of his character when laid in the balance against my solitary assertion, I brought myself to the resolution to endeavor to defeat it by getting him removed from among us, or to expose myself to all consequences by a disclosure of his intention. Accordingly, I waited on the President of the United States; and after some desultory conversation, in which I aimed to draw his view to the westward, I used the freedom to say to the President I thought Mr. Burr should be sent out of this country—and gave for reason, that I believed him dangerous in it. The president asked me where he should be sent? I mentioned London and Cadiz. The president thought the trust too important, and seemed to entertain a doubt of Mr. Burr's integrity. I intimated that no one, perhaps had stronger grounds to mistrust Burr's moral integrity than myself; yet, I believed ambition so much predominated over him that, when placed on an eminence and put on his honor, respect to himself would ensure his fidelity: His talents were unquestionable. I perceived the subject was disagreeable to the President; and to give it the shortest course, to the point, declared my concern that if Mr. *Burr were not in some way disposed of, we should, within eighteen months, have an insurrection, on the waters of the Mississippi.* The president answered, *that he had too much confidence in the information, the integrity, and the attachment to the union* of the citizens of that country to admit an *apprehension* of the kind. I am happy that events prove this confidence well placed. As no interrogatories followed my expression of alarm I thought silence on the subject, at that time and place, became me. But I detailed, about the same time, the whole projects of Mr. Burr to certain members of Congress. They believed Col. Burr capable of any thing—and agreed that *the fellow ought to be hanged;* but thought his projects too desperate to give the subject the merit of serious consideration. The security of feeling that appeared in those to whom I had rung the tocsin induced me to suspect my own apprehensions unseasonable, or at least too deeply admitted; and, of course, I grew indifferent about the subject.

Mr. Burr's visits to me became less frequent and his conversation less familiar. He appeared to have abandoned the idea of a general revolution; but seemed determined on that of the Mississippi; and, although I could not perceive symptoms of distrust in him towards me, he manifested great solicitude to engage me with him in the enterprize. Weary of his importunity, and at once to convince him of my serious attachments, I gave the following toast to the public:—The *United* States—Palsey to the brain that should plot to dismember, and leprosy to the hand that will not draw to defend *our union!*

I doubt whether the sentiment was better understood by any of my acquaintance than Col. Burr. Our intercourse ended here—we met but seldom afterward. I returned to my farm in Massachusetts, and thought no more of Mr. Burr, nor his empire, till sometime late in September, or the beginning of October, when a letter from Morris Belknap, of Marietta, to Timothy E. Danielson, fell into my hands at Brimfield, which satisfied me that Mr. Burr had actually commenced his preparatory operations on the Ohio. I now spoke publicly of the fact—transmitted a copy of the letter from Belknap to the department of state, and about the same time forwarded through the hands of the post-master general, to the President of the United States, a statement in substance, of what is here above detailed, concerning the Mississippi conspiracy of the said Col. Aaron Burr—which is said to have been the first formal intelligence received by the executive on the subject of the conspirator being in motion.

I know not whether my country will allow me the merit of correctness of conduct in this affair. The novelty of the duty might, perhaps have embarrassed stronger minds than mine. The uprightness of my intentions I hope will not be questioned.

The interviews between Col. Burr and myself from which the foregoing statement has resulted, were chiefly in this city, in the months of February and March, last year.

WILLIAM EATON.

Washington City, Jan. 26, 1807.

Sworn to in open court this 26th day of January, 1807. Wm. BRENT, Clk.

We mentioned in our last, that Dr. Bollman & Mr. Swartwout had arrived at Washington, as state prisoners. By accounts since received, it appears, that they arrived on Thursday evening the 22d ult. and were sent to the marine barracks, where they were confined to separate rooms. On Friday the 23d the Senate, with closed doors, passed a bill to suspend the writ of habaes corpus—this bill, however was rejected by the house of representatives on the Monday following, 113, to 19.—On Friday a motion was made in the circuit court for bench warrants for the two gentlemen—the court took time to consider. On Saturday, their counsel applied for writs of habaes corpus, which were granted.—On Monday, the 26th, the deposition of William Eaton, (which precedes this article) was produced in court, with the deposition of James L. Donaldaon. On Tuesday the depositions of lieut. Wilson and ensign Mead, were adduced. A bench warrant was issued for Dr. Bollman and Mr. Swartwout, on a charge of treason; and they were brought into court. Wednesday was assigned for them to shew cause why they should not be committed for trial. On Thursday they were heard by counsel. On Friday the argument closed. Judge Cranch was against committing—Judges Duckett and Fitzhugh were of a contrary opinion. Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout were accordingly committed to prison (not being admitted to bail) to take their trials for treason at the adjourned court in March next.

Balance.

Hudson, *February* 10.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Banking.

A writer in a Boston paper proposes a plan of consolidating the capitals of all the banks in Massachusetts—to have the principal bank in Boston, and branches in various parts of the state.

The Maine Bank, Portland, has been robbed of 2000 dollars, gold and silver.—A reward of 500 dollars, is offered for the thief or thieves.

A considerable number of American vessels have lately been captured and carried

into Bermuda, by the Cambrian and other British ships, in pursuance, as is supposed, of fresh orders from England.

It is stated, in the London papers, that our negociations with Great-Britain have taken an unfavorable turn. The report, however, is contradicted.

Cæsar A. Rodney is appointed Attorney-General of the United States.

The Conspiracy,

Proceeds but tardily. Nothing has been received since the report from New-Orleans, that Burr was within 3 day's march of the city, with 600 foot and 200 horse.

Mr. Edward Livingston has published a long and circumstantial statement to shew that he has no concern in the project of Burr.

James Alexander has been arrested at New-Orleans by order of Gen. Wilkinson, and sent round to some port on the Atlantic.

THE ANSWER

Of the Senate of the State of New-York, to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor.

SIR,

The Senate fully coincide in opinion with your Excellency that the facilitation of our internal intercourse is very important to the prosperity of the state, and they will cheerfully contribute their aid in promoting this object.

The improvement of the militia—the promotion of education—the proper dispensation of justice—the possession of the means of defence—and the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are the cardinal duties of our government and involve the primary interests of our country.

The wise and patriotic administration of the general government has received the approving voice of the nation; and while it illustrates the happiness resulting from liberty, it has, in recently crushing a most atrocious conspiracy, demonstrated, by the secrecy and efficiency of its operations, the energies of a free government. That the illustrious character who now presides over our national affairs, may long continue to serve his country in that exalted capacity, and with the same success, is our most ardent desire.

The Senate reciprocate your excellency's assurances of endeavors to render the session agreeable and beneficial.

HIS EXCELLENCY's REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is a circumstance highly gratifying to my feelings to find your respectable body concurring with me in sentiment on the important subjects submitted to your consideration.

Having assurances of your inclination and ability to strengthen and improve the foundations on which rest the wealth, the security, the happiness and the glory of the state, I cannot but indulge the pleasing expectation of a session honorable to yourselves, and beneficial to your country.

The tribute which you pay to the form of the government we have wisely adopted, and the approbation of the conduct of its administration, are justified by the prosperity of the nation, and induce to a wish for a continuance of such ability in the direction of our affairs.

MORGAN LEWIS.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The duke of Brunswick died of his wounds, on what day is not mentioned.

Lon. Nov. 27.

Cattaro.

The French have been successful in Albania. Gen. Marmont has carried Castel Nuovo, (at the mouth of the Cattaro) by storm. He has since, by proclamation, invited the inhabitants of Cattaro, to give up that place to him; and threatens them with military execution if they are found in arms with the Russians.—*Lon. Nov. 29.*

The French took possession of Cuxhaven, on the 25th Nov.—*Lon. Dec. 3.*

Denmark.

Bonaparte has ordered the Danish troops to withdraw from Holstein (which Denmark, at the late dissolution of the German empire claimed as hers) and threatens, if a single trigger be drawn against a French soldier, he will give up Altona to be pillaged.—*Lon. Dec. 4.*

A village in Saxony having resisted a requisition of one of Bonaparte's officers, has been burnt to the ground.—*Bos. Cent.*

Hamburgh,

Was entered on the 19th Nov. by marshal Mortier, and taken possession of in the name of the Emperor and King. All English property was confiscated, and all British subjects seized as prisoners of war, and marched from the place.

Ham. Nov. 20.

Prince Hohenloe,

Taken at Prentzlow, by marshal Murat, with 16,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, 45 stands of colours, and 64 pieces of artillery.

22nd Bulletin.

6000 men and 2000 horses, taken at Passewalk, by gen. Milleaud, commanding Murat's left wing.—*23rd Bul.*

Stettin,

With 6000 men, and a number of generals, taken by gen. Lasalle, commanding Murat's right wing.—*24th Bul.*

Castrin,

On the Oder, with 4000 men, taken. At Anklam 4000 Prussians capitulated.

25th Bul.

Gen. Hardinne,

With two brigades of hussars, two battalions of grenadiers, and several pieces of cannon, taken near Wismar.—*28th Bul.*

Magdeburgh,

One of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and the depot of the king of Prussia's treasures, capitulated on the 8th November—the French captured 20 generals, 800 officers, and 22,000 soldiers, with 54 pair of colours. 5 standards, 800 pieces of artillery, &c. The soldiers were sent to France, as prisoners of war. The booty found in Magdeburgh was immense. The treasures are stated at seven millions sterling.

31st Bul. and Lon. Nov. 28.

Austria.

The Austrian troops in Bohemia, are leaving the borders of Saxony and marching towards Moravia, Austrian Silesia, and Gallicia, countries bordering on the Russian frontiers.—*Frankfort, Nov. 14.*

Bonaparte issued a proclamation on the 26th Oct. in which he says—"We will be no longer the sport of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the continent, and the tyranny of the seas."

Of the whole Prussian and Saxon army, computed at 180,000 men (says the 24th Bulletin) not a man crossed the Oder.

Gen. Clark had been appointed Governor of all Prussia.

The French were advancing into Poland; and prince Jerome into Silesia.

It is but too certain (says a Hamburgh paper of Nov. 14) that the whole Prussian army is totally ruined and dispersed.

England is declared to be in a state of blockade.

Defeat of the French.

A report was received at London, Dec. 1st. via Elsineur, that an action had taken place between the Russians and French near Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army was said to consist of 140,000 men—the French of 60,000.

On the 2d December Mr. Schultz arrived in London with a corroboration of this intelligence. He left Hamburgh on the 25th of Nov. when the report was current there and generally believed.

A Russian courier who arrived at Gottenburgh on the 30th Nov. in ten days from St. Petersburgh, reported, that in passing through Stockholm, he was told that there had been an action between the French and Russians in which the latter were completely victorious, but could not learn the particulars.

A further corroboration of this intelligence has been received at New-York from Trinidad, and from Martinique, where it is said to have arrived by express. The loss of the French is stated to have been in three different battles, 60,000 men, killed and taken.

There are several additional circumstances which give a color of probability to this report.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"SULLY," "HONESTUS," and other communications and articles of less note, are unavoidably postponed.

We have thrown the Foreign Intelligence, received by the late arrivals, into a summary, in which will be found all the essential facts, unencumbered by the ridiculous rodomontade of the French imperial Bulletins, or the idle specularions of foreign editors.

The deposition of Gen. FAYON, and the proceedings of the court, on the subject of the Conspiracy, will be read with interest.

Wreath.

EXTRACT.

DAYS of my youth, ye are gliding away,
Days of my youth, ye will shortly be vanish'd,
Soon will the warm tints of fancy decay,
Soon from my cheek will the roses be banish'd.

Brief as the wild flower that lives on the spray,
Brief as the bright dew that hangs on the morning,
Youth gives its blossoms to life's barren way,
All the drear waste for an instant adorning.

Soon will the hopes of my bosom be hush'd,
Soon will the hours of my day-dreams be number'd,
Quickly the shoots of romance will be crush'd,
All will be fled that I've wish'd, or I've slumber'd.

Go then, ye warm beaming joys of a day;
Go then, ye moments of bliss and of sorrow,
Calm will I bend me to time's pale decay,
And from contentment new roses will borrow.

Literary Gleanings.

[The following reflections are extracted from the Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by himself, and recently re-published in this country.]

"A man, who is gifted with these lucky talents, [of pushing himself into notice] is armed with hands, as a ship with grappling irons, ready to catch hold of, and make himself fast to every thing he comes in contact with; and such a man, with all these properties of adhesion, has also the property, like the polypus, of a most miraculous and convenient indivisibility; cut off his hold, nay, cut him how you will, he is still a polypus, whole and entire. Men of this sort shall work their way out of their obscurity like cockroaches out of the hold of a ship, and crawl into notice, nay even into king's palaces, as the frogs did into Pharaoh's: the happy faculty of noting times and seasons, and a lucky promptitude to avail themselves of moments with address and boldness, are alone such all-sufficient requisites, such marketable stores of worldly knowledge, that although the minds of those, who own them, shall be, as to all the liberal sciences, a *rasa tabula*, yet knowing these things needful to be known, let their difficulties and distresses be what they may, though the storm of adversity threatens to overwhelm them, they are in a life-boat, buoyed up by corks, and cannot sink.—These are the stray children, turned loose upon the world, whom fortune in her charity takes charge of, and for whose guidance in the bye-ways and cross-roads of their pilgrimage she sets up fairy finger-posts, discoverable by them, whose eyes are near the ground, but unperceived by such, whose looks are raised above it.

"In a nation, like this, where all ranks and degrees are laid open to enterprise, merit or good fortune, it is fit, right and natural that sudden elevations should occur and be encouraged. It is a spur to industry, and incites to emulation and laudable ambition. Whilst it leads to these good consequences, it must also tend to others of a different sort. In all communities so constituted there will be a secret market for cunning, as well as a fair emporium for honesty, and a vast body of men, who can't support themselves without labour of some sort, and won't live by the labor of their hands, must contrive to live by their wits—

Honest men
Are the soft easy cushions, on which knaves
Repose and fatten—

"But there are more than these—Vain men will have their flatterers, rich men their followers, and powerful men their dependants. A great man in office is like a great whale in the ocean; there will be a sword-fish and a thresher, a Junius and a John Wilkes, ever in his wake and arming to attack him: These are the vext spirits of the deep, who trouble the waters, turning them up from the very bottom, that they may emerge from their mud, and float upon the surface of the billows in foam of their making.

"The abstract history of some of these gentry is curious—when they have made a wreck of their own reputation, they assault and tear in pieces the reputations of others; they defame man and blaspheme God; they are punished for their enormities; this makes them martyrs; martyrdom makes them popular, they are crowned with praises, honours and emoluments, and they leave the world in admiration of their talents, before they have tasted the contempt which they deserve.

"But whilst these men may be said to fight their way into consequence, and so long as they can but live in notice are content to live in trouble, there is a vast majority of easy, unambitious, courteous humble servants, whose unoffending vanity aspires no higher than like Samson's bees to make honey in the bowels of a lion, and fatten on the offal of a rich man's superfluities. They ask no more of fortune than to float, like the horse dung with the apples, and enjoy the credit of good company as they travel down the smooth and easy stream of life. For these there is a vast demand, and their talents are as various as the uses they are put to. Every great, rich and consequential man, who has not the wisdom to hold his tongue, must enjoy his privilege of talking, and there must be dull fellows to listen to him; again, if, by talking about what he does not understand, he gets into embarrassments, there must be clever fellows to help him out of them: when he would be merry, there must be witty rogues to make him laugh; when he would be sorrowful, there must be sad rogues to sigh and groan and make long faces: as a great man must be never in the wrong, there must be hardy rascals, who will swear he is always in the right; as he must never show fear, of course he must never see danger; and as his courage must at no time sink, there must be friends at all times ready to prevent its being tried."

Diversity.

[Cross-readings are generally laboured and unsuccessful attempts at *wit*; but some of the following are of a superior cast. Edit. Bal.]

From the Emerald.

Thirty pipes cogniac brandy—for four or five gentlemen of the court.

Many articles of foreign intelligence—were unfortunately consumed by the fire.

Upland cotton—for the young ladies' academy.

Lost, supposed to be stolen—five miles of the Newburyport Turnpike.

The senate yesterday by yeas and nays—took a few boxes of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

An act to suspend the operation—of any quantity of distilled spirits.

Several ladies of distinguished fashion—will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder.

Taken by execution—the new representatives to congress.

A wet nurse wanted—for the benefit of Harvard college.

The southern mail establishment—has been indicted for disorderly conduct.

The theatre during the season—has lost its main-stays and been in very leaky condition.

The third subscription assembly—contained many articles of no value, except to the owner.

A man was lately detected in—preaching to a large congregation.

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Warren-Street, Hudson,

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